MÖRI HKATILÜK

(Hkat Language)

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5/6/2024

Aclenle…

DSFWN

3rd Work-in-progress Edition

Inventory

	Labial	Alveolar	Post-Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal	
Nasal	m (m)	n (n)			ŋ (nn[1])		
Plosive	b (b)	t (t)			k (k)	ʔ	
Fricative	β (w, bb[1])	s (s)	ʃ (c, tt[1], ss[1])	ʑ (j)	x (h, kk[1])		
Approximant				j (i, y[2])			
Trill		r (r)					
Lateral		l (l)					

	Front		Back
Close	i (i) y (ï)		ɯ (u) u (ü)
Mid/Close-Mid	e (e) œ (ë)	ə (ë, ä[3])	ɤ (o) o (ö)
Open-Mid			ɔː (á)
Open		a ~ ɑ[4] (a)	

The consonant (top) and the vowel (bottom) phoneme inventories of Hkati, with the corresponding orthographical representation in parentheses.

Allophony

1 — Hkati forbids most instances of gemination; except for /j/. /bb/, /tt/, /ss/, /kk/, and /nn/ become /β/, /ʃ/, /ʃ/ again, /x/, and /ŋ/ respectively. The double consonants are preserved in spelling: /seβis/ *sebbis*, /seʃusər/ *settüsër*, /zaʃus/ *jassus*, /axən/ *akkën*, and /aŋə/ *annë*. Other clusters like /rr/ and /ll/ are just /r/ and /l/, no gemination.

2 — /j/ is written as *y* on the boundaries of words, and after /œ/; while inside, written as *i*: /ajlən/ *ailën*, /juk/ *yük*.

3 — Almost interchangable, but *ä* is used in the final syllable in loanwords with it, such as *cadä*.

4 — Depending on the consonant preceeding it, "a" is either /a/ (after labial and alveolar consonants) or /ɑ/ (after post-alveolar, palatal, and velar consonants).

5 — When two vowels come in contact across syllables, a diphthon is not form; instead, in some words, a /x/ is inserted, or the vowel furthest back and lowest in the mouth assimilated to the one closest to the front and roof of the mouth, or merge if they are the same, /e.a/ becomes /e/, /i.u/ becomes /i/, etc.

Conventions

Contact the author at . Be aware of spelling mistakes.

Many suffixes encode transitivity, alongside other morphemes—which depends on the transitivity of the verb. In interlinear glossing, I write the transitivity as an inherent element of the verb, and the suffixes which depend on transitivty after that do not have "TR", "INTR" or "DITR", but are assumed to, even if not written, because it is determined by the verb's transitivy, which is writtens.

"Verb.TR – suffix*[TR]*"

I'll use an example from Causative:

> *haci sataknë tamarrëmabti*
>
> **haci satak-në   tamar   -rëm -abti**
>
> Haci cup -ACC rise.INTR -PST -CAUS
>
> "Haci raised the cup."

The finite verb here, *tamar*, is naturally intransitive, and the suffixes that are attached to it aggree to that intransitivity, but the INTR morpheme is kept out of the gloss for easier reading and better visuals. The "full" version would look like this:

> *haci sataknë tamarrëmabti*
>
> **haci satak-në   tamar   -rëm   -abti**
>
> Haci cup -ACC rise.INTR -PST.INTR -CAUS.INTR
>
> "Haci raised the cup."

And that is wasting space!

It is expected that the reader is familiar with interlinear glossing abbreviations, a good list of them can be found and referenced on wikipedia. This document does use some of its own abbreviations, such as "F" for finite, "SINF" for simple infinite, and "CINF" for complex infinite.

This document will use the singular/plural epicene *they/them/their* in translations of *se*, the 3rd person pronoun. **Personal names are not capitalized in Hkati.**

Word Order

Hkati word order is somewhat fluid, because the grammatical person of the subject is marked on the verb, and the subject as a noun is unmarked, while the object and locative objects are marked —but there are some fixed rules.

In ditransitive, dative,[i] etc., where there are multiple objects, they are strung together one after the other in logical order:

> *senë hurnë boleserëmbar*
>
> **se-në   hur   -në   bol   -eserëm -bar**
>
> 3 -ACC house -ACC give.DITR -PST   -1.SUBJ
>
> "I gave them a house."

Phrases can be reordered to add emphasis to them; to use the same example.

> *boleserëmbar senë hurnë*
>
> **bol   -eserëm -bar   se-në   hur   -në**
>
> give.DITR -PST   -1.SUBJ 3 -ACC house -ACC
>
> "I gave them a house." (with spoken emphasis, or all-capitalization)
>
> ("**I GAVE** them a house")

Simple infinite verbs always come after the finite verb, like adverbs. Complex infinite verb **phrases** come after the conjunction, etc., that goes between it and the finite verb.

> *senë jalanrebamikën hurtá actanbar*
>
> **se-në   jalan   -re -bam   -ikën   hur -tá**
>
> 3 -ACC call.TR-PST -1.SUBJ -while house-ILL
>
> **actan   -bar**
>
> run.CINF.INTR -1.SUBJ
>
> "I called them while running home."

Adverbs and adjectives are both postpositional, coming after the word they are modifying. Adverbs go after question words like *mele* (see Interrogative)

Multiple genitives are ordered like so:

> *yük reretën bisäten* "My goat's fur."

Genitive and other cases may cause some confusion:

> "from my house"
> *hurwacën bisatën* (?)

The above sentence is ungrammatical, it is actually:

> *hur bisatenwacën*

The accuastive is the exception to this rule, it goes on the noun no matter what, and not any attributive/genitive.

When conjunctions and adverbs are on the same verb, the conjunctions go on the dummy pronoun *hät* (see Conjunctions); which can extend over several verbs and cover the clause(s) behind it, and modify it with the complex infinte phrase after it.

Animacy

Hkati nouns are one of two classes/genders: animate, or inanimate.

The former constitutes: (1) people, organisms, other living things; *naro* "person", *yük* "goat". (2) objects that are usually, or naturally, in obvious motion; *cöwel* "the sun", *rïb* "water", *bule* "cloud". And (3) things that come from living things, *sübhü* "milk", *yun* "blood", *bël* "sweat".

While the latter constitutes most other things, including: (1) dead organisms and people; *sanör* "corpse". (2) unnatural, or not-alive things, and man-made structures; *nöt* "rock", *hur* "house", *tabra* "mountain".

Cases

Nouns decline for seven cases.

(1) Nominative; (a) subject/agent of a transitive, or ditransitive verb—it is marked with a null-morpheme for both animate and inanimate nouns; that is to say, it does not appear marked: <u>*ailën bisnë rösre*</u>.

(2) Dative-accusative (normally just "accusative"); (a) object/patient of a transitive verb, and (b) recipient/beneficiary of

the direct object. The accusative is marked with the *-në* suffix for both animate and inanimate nouns.

(3) Genitive; (a) possessor as an attributive adjective of the possessed. Marked with *-atën* for animate nouns, and *-tënën* for inanimate.

The following four are the locative, and naturally intransitive, cases —in Hkati, a sentence like *ailën yïtüsër lëbsërëm* "the cow grazed around the field", is considered intransitive, *yïtüsër* (*yï* "field" + *-tüsër* "Addessive suffix") is not understood as an object, but a postposition, or adverb; thus the verb *lëbsë* is marked according to the intransitivity. Whereas, in *ailën bisnë rösre* "the cow mooed at me", there is an object, *bisnë* "me", making it transitive (see Transitivity, Causative, for more).

Locative cases are concerned with physical movement and position; so *bisrá jalanrëmtar* "you called towards me", is ungrammatical, because jalan "call" isn't an iherently illative verb, there isn't any inherent motion through space, nor is there any position; so instead: *bisnë jalanretar* "you called me"—whereas for a verb like cumeme "walk, go", there is a destination. Genitive can interfere with oher cases, and vice versa, see Word Order. Most verbs with some direction in them don't have **physical** direction, like *jalan* above.

(4) Ablative; (a) the object which the subject moves away from— *hurwacën cumemebar* "I'm walking away from the/a house"; the ablative suffix is *-wacën* for both animate and inanimate nouns.

(5) Illative; (a) the object which the subject moves towards, or into —*kölatá kukurrëmbar* "I crawled into the hole"; the illative suffix is *-rá* for animate nouns, and *-tá* for inanimate nouns.

(6) Inessive; (a) the object which the subject is inside—*kölajerë lüksábar* "I am standing inside the hole"; the inesssive suffix is *-jer* for animate nouns, and *-jerë* for inanimate nouns.

(7) Addessive; (a) the object which the subject is outside of, (b) near, around, or (c) on the surface of—*settüsër silöm cülür* "The

plates are on the table"; the addessive suffix is *-tüs* for animate nouns, and *-tüsër* for inanimate nouns.

Number

Furthermore, nouns decline for number, and there are several number-encoding suffixes.

(1) General plural; more than one; *-tö*.

yük	*naro*	*tabra*	*kën*
"goat"	"person"	"mountain"	"bone"
yüktö	*narotö*	*tabratö*	*këntö*
"goats"	"people"	"mountains"	"bones"

(2) Animate group/"tribal"; a group of people or organisms, specifically a defined group, herd, tribe, etc; *-mën*.

hkat	*ailën*	*hur*
"a Hkat"[ii]	"cow"	"house"
hkatmën	*ailënmën*	*hurmën*
"(a group of) Hkats"	"herd of cows"	"village"

(3) Total/mass; "every", "all"; *-makïr*.

naro	*etc.,*
"person"	
naromakïr	
"everyone"	

Some nouns are lexically collective;[iii] otherwise, collective nouns are derived with adding *-l* to *-tö*.

hkat	*naro*	*cöwel*
"a Hkat"	"person/human"	"the Sun"
hkattöl	*narotöl*	*cöweltöl*
"the Hkati people"	"humanity"	"the stars"

Dimunitive; Augmentative

Hakti has several dimunitive[1] and augmentative[2] suffixes, for different parts of speech. In order of most productive dimunitive suffixes: (1) *-tek*; for any inanimate noun, or adjective. (2) *-cäk*; for any animate noun, or any adjective. (3) *-cïk*; for people-related animate nouns; may be reduplicated. (4) *-cïcï*; for verbs and adverbs.

set	*yük*	*samarat*	*cernen*
"table"	"goat"	"man"	"throw"
settek	*yükcäk*	*samaratcïk*	*cernencïcï*
"small table"	"kid (goat)"	"young man"	"toss, throw short"

In order of most productive augmentative suffixes: (1) *-tah*; for any part of speech. (2) *-ow*; for people-related animate nouns.

nöt	*hur*	*hkat*	*bïcahmir*
"rock"	"house"	"person"	"warrior"
nöttah	*hurtah*	*hkatow*	*bïcahmirow*
"boulder"	"castle, fort"	"leader"	"commander"

Furthermore, adjectives (see Adjectives) can be "intensified" by the *-tah* suffix, plus the previous syllable; minus a coda consonant if there is one, like so:

nenjërrüt	*licöw*
"full"[3]	"warm, hot"
nenjërrüttahrü	*licöwtahcö*
(aprox) "overflowing"[4]	"scorching, burning hot"

Noun Derivation

Nouns can be derived from many parts of speech—see Number for deriving collective nouns. The suffix *-hil/il* is related to *-ilic* (see Verbs), which forms verbs from nouns, and means "to become [the

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1 "Of or pertaining to, or creating a word form expressing smallness, youth, unimportance, or endearment." (wiktionary)
2 "A form of word that expresses large size, intensity, or seniority." Opposite of dimunitive.
3 As in, full of food, a satisfied appetite.
4 Or, bloated, food-drunk, etc.

root]". *-hil* derives an "abstract noun", and a result, from a verb, adjective, or other noun.

bolo	*licöw*	*bile*
"give"	"warm"	"body"
bolohil	*licöwhil*	*bilil*
"giving"[5]	"warmth"	"physical existence"

biliek	*barikabti*	*tetem*	*koküs*
"build"	"destroy"	"try"	"talk"
biliekhil	*barikabtihil*	*tetemhil*	*koküski*
"building"	"destruction"	"(a) try"	"discussion"

See Dimunitive; Augmentative for more derivations.

The suffix *-ki*[iv] derives nouns from other nouns, that refer to a person who is involved in the "expression" of the noun, or "does", "deals/handles"—this is called an agent nominalizing suffix[6]—these derived nouns can sometimes have many meanings.

bile	*bolohil*	*dën*	*hurtah*
"body"	"transaction"	"spear"	"castle"
bileki	*bolohilki*	*dënki*	*hurtahki*
"physician"	"trader"	"spearman"	"guard, soldier"

-ki can be added to *-wacën* (ablative suffix, see Cases), to derive nouns meaning "belonging to, or from". In this construction, *-ki* becomes *-kë*. And sometimes, it can just be used alone for the same meaning, but when it is, it's usually not people, but other animates.

wïmjejöm	*hacat*	*ailën*
"grassland"	"paper"	"cow"
wïmjejömwacënkë	*hacatwacënkë*[7]	*ailënki*
"grasslander"[v]	"fictional character"	"calf"[8]

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5 Or, transaction, trade.
6 Equivalent of "-er" in English
7 Literally, "person from paper".
8 Not a common word, *ailëncäk*, dimunitive of *ailën*, is used more often.

-*ki* plus -*tüs* (adessive case, see Cases) can form nouns meaning "the place of [root]" from verbs and other parts of speech (but usually verbs). It is also reduced to -*tüskë*.

löktüskë	*tartüskë*	*kalilictüskë*
"death-place"	"fighting place, arena"	"sleeping place"[9]

-*cïl* also derives nouns meaning "performer", or "doer" of the root, but can only be used for verbs (-*ki* can only be used for nouns). This suffix changes the previous vowel its attached to *ï*, unless it's also rounded.

barikabti	*cumeme*	*lökabti*	*sïc*
"destroy"	"go, walk"	"kill"	"write, draw"
barikabtïcïl	*cumemïcïl*	*lökabtïcïl*	*sïcïl*
"destroyer"	"pedestrian"[10]	"killer"	"artist"

Nouns can be derived from adjectives, by those adjectives first becoming verbs with the suffix -*ilic* (see Verbs), and then -*cïl* being applied.

matilic	*licoletilic*	*wekilic*
"burn"	"enrage"	"dig"
matilïccïl	*licoletilïccïl*	*wekilïccïl*
"arsonist"[11]	"asshole"[12]	"digger"

Transitivity

Transitivity is the property of a verb that determines how many objects it can take. An intransitive verb cannot take any, "I fly", a transitive verb can take one, "I see you", and a ditransitive can take two, "I gave you a dollar", and so on.

Some rules to keep in mind: objects with locative suffixes are not counted as objects, but more like adverbs or modifying phrases. If an object is marked with -*në*, the accusative suffix, its verb is transitive, ditransitive, etc., **unless** said verb has a causative suffix,

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9 Especially if it is of poor quality or not a true bed—like a specific section of the floor where one sleeps. A bed is *kal*.
10 Or a "walker", someone transporting on foot.
11 Or any person who burns things, punishable or not.
12 As in, a person who makes someone angry, particularly because they're disrespectful.

which increases its transitivity, in order to take that object, or because of an object anaphor (see Anaphora).

Verbs

Hkati verbs conjugate, agglutinatively, for many grammatical categories, and are divided into three major conjugations: (1) finite, (2) simple infinite, and (3) complex finite.

Finite verbs are the immediate complements of a subject, and any verb with no modifying infinite verbs, is finite.

> *annë[13] këlärnokam*
>
> "I see you"

Këlär "to see", is finite. Simple infinite verbs are verbs in subclauses that, without a conjunction, other particle, are attached to independent clauses. The presence of infinite verbs does not affect the finite verb's transitivity.

> *annë hurtá këlärnokam cumemenotar*
>
> ```
> an -në  hur  -tá  këlär-nok  -am       cumeme-no
> 2  -ACC house-ILL see.F-PRS  -1.SUBJ   go.INF-PRS
> -tar
> -1.FOB
> ```
>
> "I see (that) you('re) going into a house/inside"

The infinite verb agrees with the person and number of the "FOB" (finite object) which is the subject of the infinite verb; and the accusative-marked "object" of the finite verb; here the FOB is *annë*.

If the finite verb is intransitive, and there is no FOB, the infinite verb is not marked with any person suffixes—but is marked with whatever other suffixes. This specifically is called an "auxilliary" verb.

> *tetemrëmar këlär*
>
> ```
> tetem    -rëm -ar       këlär-∅[14]
> try.INTR-PST -1.SUBJ    see  -INT.PRS
> ```

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13 Should be *bisan*, which encompasses *bis* as the subject, and *an* as the object, but I use *annë* for better understanding (see Pronouns).

"I tried to see."

Most important to understand is that the simple infinite is when the object of the finite verb is the subject of the infinite—if this is not the case, and infinite verb is seperated by a conjunction (other than *-we*), it is complex, even with a dummy pronoun, (see Conjunctions).

annë jalanrebamsarhe yüktö biswacën actanrëmbar[vi]

```
an -në  jalan  -re -bam -sarhe     yük-tö bis-wacën
2  -ACC call.TR-PST-1   -because  goat-PL 1  -ABL

actan           -rëm -bar
run.CINF.INTR -PST -1.SUBJ
```

"I called you because the goats were running away from me."

Verbs can be derived from other parts of speech with two suffixes. (1) *-täj*, which is a truncation of the reflexive suffix *-täjär*. This suffix derives verbs that approximately mean "to gain, or 'do', the root noun"; for example:

ailën	*bïcahmir*	*hacat*
"cow"	"warrior"	"paper"
ailëntäj	*bïcahmirtäj*	*hacattäj*
"to milk"	"raise (a levy)"	"print"

(2) *-ilic*. This suffix derives verbs that mean "to become [the root]", and it can be used on any part of speech.

samaratow	*mat*	*licöw*
"grown man"	"fire"	"warm, hot"
samaratowilic	*matilic*	*licöwilic*
"to come of age"	"burn, combust"	"heat up, to warm"

Furthermore, some verbs can be derived from nouns in the causative construction (see Causative).

Conjugation

The order of agglutination of Hkati conjugation categories goes as follows: (1) present; (2) future; (3) past; (4) passive voice; (5)

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14 The infinite verb is present tense, because "I tried to *be seeing*", not "I tried to saw/have seen." That would be a confusing "double-past".

reflexive voice; (6) reciprocal voice; (7) 1st person subject; (8) 2nd person subject; (9) 3rd person subject; (10) singular subject; (11) plural subject. These eleven categories are represented by suffixes, that depend on the finiteness, and transitivity of the verb. The object-turned-subject stays accusative in the passive, and with two nouns, both are accusative.[vii]

Finite (F)

	Transitive (TR)	Intransitive (INTR)	Ditransitive (DITR)
PRS/CONT	-nok	-Ø	
FUT	-(h)al	-(h)at	-ese + INT tense[viii]
PST	-re	-rëm	
PAS	-ji	-jit	-ji
REFL	-täjär	-täjär	-täjär
RECIP	-(o)c(o)	-(o)c(o)	-(o)c(o)
1.SUBJ	-(b)am	-(b)ar	-(b)ar
2.SUBJ	-tar	-tar	-tar
3.SUBJ	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø
SNG.SUBJ	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø
PL.SUBJ	-l*Vf*r	-l*Vf*r	-l*Vf*r

Vf = the previous verb, which is usually /a/, because of *-(b)ar* and *-tar.*

Simple Infinite (SINF)

	Transitive (TR)	Intransitive (INTR)	Ditransitive (DITR)
PRS/CONT	-no	-Ø	
FUT	-a (or -Ø)	-at (or -t)	-ese + INT tense
PST	-r(e)	-rëm	
PAS	-ji	-jit	-ji
REFL	-täjär	-täjär	-täjär
RECIP	-(o)c(o)	-(o)c(o)	-(o)c(o)
1.FOB	-(b)ar	-(b)ar	-(b)ar
2.FOB	-tar	-tar	-tar
3.FOB	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø
SNG.FOB	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø
PL.FOB	-l*Vf*r	-l*Vf*r	-l*Vf*r

(See Verbs for FOB)

Complex Infinite (CINF)

	Transitive (TR)	Intransitive (INTR)	Ditransitive (DITR)
PRS/CONT	-no	-Ø	
FUT	-a (or -Ø)	-at (or -t)	-ese + INTR tense
PST	-r(e)	-rëm	

PAS	-jir	-jitär	-jir
REFL	-täjär	-täjär	-täjär
RECIP	-(o)c(o)	-(o)c(o)	-(o)c(o)
1.SUBJ	-(b)ar	-(b)ar	-(b)ar
2.SUBJ	-tar	-tar	-tar
3.SUBJ	-bik	-bik	-bik
SNG.SUBJ	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø
PL.SUBJ	-l*Vf*r	-l*Vf*r	-l*Vf*r

Parts of the suffixes in parenthesis are either optional, or are there to seperate syllables, *boleserëm(b)ar* is an optional example, and *bolesebar* is a seperation example—neither rules are too important!

Causative

The causative construction makes a verb causative (and increases transitivity by one); in this process, the subject of the verb becomes the object, the causee, of the causer, which is the new subject. *-abti* for transitive verbs; and *-abtët* for transitive, and ditransitive verbs.

(a) Intransitive:

> *satak tamarrëm*
>
> **satak tamar   -rëm**
>
> *cup   rise.INTR-PST*
>
> "The cup rose."

Causative Intransitive:

> *haci sataknë tamarrëmabti*
>
> **haci satak-në tamar   -rëm -abti**
>
> *Haci cup -ACC rise.INTR -PST -CAUS*
>
> "Haci raised the cup."

(b) Causative transitive:

> *annë bisnë këlärrebamabtët*
>
> **an-në bis-në këlär -re -bam   -abtët**
>
> *2 -ACC 1 -ACC see.TR -PST -1.SUBJ -CAUS*
>
> "I made you look at me"

The causee and its object (etc.) are differentiated syntactically, by the former being before, and the latter, after.

(c) Ditransitive: the three objects of the causative ditransitive verb (tritransitive…) are all marked in the accusative, and in the same logical order as the causative transitive, and dative. *Annë bisnë malnë boleserëmbarabtët* "I made you give me the book" (No gloss neccesary).

Some verbs can be derived with the causative suffix for intransitive verbs: *-abti*, with nouns. For example, *mal* "book" + *-abti*, *malabti* "to make/write a book",[15] which is an intransitive verb—and can be made more valent with the causative again. The causative suffix comes after suffixes for tense, voice, person, and number—and only changes the valency after the fact; so, an intransitive verb becoming transitive via the causative construction would inflect with intransitive suffixes, not transitive ones, like in all the examples in this section thusfar.

Participles

There is a participle for each of the three tenses (present, future, past) in Hkati. They function like adjectives and adverbs, being post-postive, and modifying nouns and verbs.

The construction of each participle uses modified versions of the complex infinite (CINF) (see Verbs), and the transitive, or intransitive suffixes, depending on the verb being participlized. The approapriate modified tense suffix is used as the later part of a circumfix that <u>surrounds the last syllable of the verb</u>.[16] Below is the paradigm.

	Animate (I)		Inanimate (II)	
	Transitive (TR)	Intransitive (INTR)	Transitive (TR)	Intransitive (INTR)
PRS/CONT	t- -no	t- -Ø	k- -ni	k- -Ø
FUT	t- -a (or -Ø)	t- -at (or -t)	k- -i (or -Ø)	k- -al (or -l)
PST	r- -rö		rö- -r(i)	rö- -ri
actan	*lökabti*[17]		*liji*	
"run" (INTR)	"kill" (TR)		"fall" (INTR)	

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15 Not the same as *sïc* which is a more general word for "to write".
16 Unless it is one syllable, in which only the later part is used.
17 Causative derived form of *lök* "die" (INTR).

yük ac̱tanno	*samarat lökab̲ti*	*nöt lir̲öjir̲i*
"running goat"	"going-to-be-killed man"	"fallen rock"

cernen	*etc.*
"throw" (TR)	*1 and 2 are animate,*
nöt cerr̲önenr̲i	*3 and 4 are inanimate,*
"thrown rock"	*left-to-right, top-to bottom; the examples!*

Adjectives

Hkati makes a morphological distinction between predicative, and attributive adjectives. Predicate adjectives can be roots (lexical), or derived from nouns—for example: *licöw* "warm, hot" is a root, while *rïbka* "wet" is derived from *rïb* "water". Unlike attributive adjectives, they are not formed with the genitive case.

The copular verb *cü* "to be" is not used for predicative adjectives, instead using *wá*. When a predicative adjective is the object (transitive), it takes the accusative suffix *-në*, and as the subejct, it is *de facto* nominalized into a general, or abstract noun. Examples: *këbtá*[18] *ribkanë wánok* "the dirt is <u>wet</u>", or *catä catänë wánok* "<u>brightness</u> is bright".

Attributive adjectives are, too, either derived or lexical; they are postnominal.[19] Possessors with the genitive suffixes, *-atën* and *-tënën* (animate; inanimate, respectively), are treated as attributive adjectives—*hur <u>hacitën</u>* "<u>Haci's</u> house", *hacat <u>maltënën</u>* "<u>book's</u> paper" (both genitive examples), *köla <u>weko</u>* "<u>deep</u> tunnel", *këbtá <u>ribka</u>* "<u>wet</u> dirt".

Adjectives can be derived in several ways—depending on animacy, and the part of speech. Adjectives are derived from root verbs[20] with the suffix *-Vcï*, where *V* is the previous vowel; these verb-derived adjectives often double as adverbs.

këlär	*lëbsë*	*rocinnëlär*
"see, look"	"graze"	"observe, study"

---

18 The *-tá* ending here is not the illative suffix.
19 They are placed in an adjective phrase after the noun which they modify.
20 Not participles, which have tense information in them.

këläräci	*lëbsëcï*	*rocinnëläräci*
"seeing"[21]	"leisurely"	"observational"

Genitive-marked nouns are considered adjectives, and that has been discussed previously in this section—the other ways that adjectives are derived from nouns are with several suffixes. (1) Semblative; forms adjectives that are "like" (but not exactly, a semblance) the root noun; *-la*[22] for animate nouns, and *-li* for inanimate nouns. With words like *awcur* "north" it means "about, almost, off".

naro	*kën*	*awcur*
"human"	"bone"	"north"
narala	*kënli*	*awcurli*
"humanoid"	"bone-like, ossified"	"about north"

(2) Qualitative; forms adjectives that are of, relating to, etc., of the root noun; *-lük* for animate nouns, and *-sül* for inanimate nouns.

ailën	*cöwel*	*bile*	*këbtá*
"cow"	"the sun"	"body"	"dirt, ground"
ailënlük	*cöwelsül*	*bilelük*	*këbtásül*
"bovine"	"solar"	"bodily"	"terrestrial"

The qualitative suffix is truncated and (optionally) unrounded to *-lu*, and *-su*, for inate nouns like *waram* "length", to *waramlu* "long".

(3) Containative; forms adjectives that contain, or are made up of the root noun; uses one suffix for animate and inanimate: *-lalëm*.

sübhü	*rosles*
"milk"	"sound"
sübhülalëm	*rosleslalëm*
"has milk; lactose"	"audible"

(4) "Anti-containative" or without-marking; forms an adjectives that do not contain the root noun, but lack it; one suffix, *-meksüs*.

sübhü	*wïm*
"milk"	"grass, foliage"

---

21 A potential term for people who can see, as opposed to the blind.
22 The vowel before *a* becomes *a* as well, as seen in the example.

sübhümeksüs	*wïmmeksüs*
"without milk/dairy"	"without foliage, barren"

Superlative adjectives are formed simply with a reduplicated suffix, without, if there is one, a final consonant.

kalü	*tir*
"tall"	"thick"
kalülü	*tirti*
"tallest"	"thickest"

Used alongside the dimunitive (see Dimunitive; Augmentative) it describes the "least"—effectively a suffix *-tekte*.

kalü	*tir*
kalütekte	*tirtekte*
"least short"	"least thick"

Adjectives are not marked when their object is deleted if there is a *-ki* suffix. See Anaphora, and 61A Adjectives without Nouns.

Comparative

The comparative construction describes one thing as being more, or less, than another—*min* and *mïn*.

> *kenlüknë*[23] *min annë mïn wesebar*[24]
>
> **kenlük   -në min   an -në min**
> height.PRED.ADJ-ACC more_than 2-ACC less_than
>
> **w   -ese -bar**
> COP-DITR-1.SUBJ
>
> "I am taller than you."

As in the example above, the comparative is often a ditransitive sentence, with a predicative adjective (in this case, *kenlük*) as the first object. *Wá* is used as the copula. *Min* (more) and *mïn* (less) function like adjectives. Depending on where those comparative particles go, determines what object is more or less than the other object.

> *kenlüknë* <u>*mïn*</u> *annë* <u>*min*</u> *wesebar*

---

23 Qualitative adjective from *ken* "height".
24 Ditransitive form of *wá*, undergoing rule 5 (see Allophony).

"I am shorter than you"

Similarly, "X is as tall as Y" is constructed like the comparative, with *cüclï* instead of *min* and *mïn*; or it is constructed otherwise, like "X's height is Y's height", and so on.

> *kenlüknë <u>cüclï</u> annë <u>cüclï</u> wesebar*
>
> "I am as tall as you."

Relative Clauses [TBD]

Relative clauses, or adjective clauses, are clauses (hence the name!) that modify a noun, like in English: "The building <u>that I went to yesterday</u> was demolished".

Relative clauses are prepositional, opposite of adjectives, and every verb inside them must conjugate for the complex infinite (see Verbs). The CINF verb takes an enclitic, *-tin*, which "anchors" the relative clause to the noun. The CINF conjugates in the transitive.

> <u>*bisnë këlärrebiktin*</u> *naro hö hatüs wá*
>
> **[bis-në këlär   -re -bik]-tin naro   hö**
>
> [1 -ACC see.CINF.TR-PST-3.SUBJ]-REL person that
>
> **hatüs wá**
>
> here COP.INTR
>
> "The person who saw me is here."

Negation

Hkati distinguishes between verbal (or sentence negation) and non-verbal negation (constituent negation). Transitive and ditransitive verbs are negated with an infix, *-mïl-*, which is inserted between the the tense suffixes and voice (if there are non, the personal[25] suffixes instead) suffixes.

> *bisan këlärremïlbam*
>
> **bis   -an   këlär -re -mïl -bam**
>
> 1.SUBJ-2.OBJ see.TR -PST -NEG -1.SUBJ
>
> "I didn't see you."

Intransitive verbs use the same affix, but it is a suffix, and goes after all others; *-mïl*.

---

25 1st, 2nd, 3rd.

këlärrëmammïl

```
këlär   -rëm -bam    -mïl
see.NTR -PST -1.SUBJ -NEG
```

"I didn't see."

All other arguments are negated with *-me*, which is effectively the same as "non-". With nouns, it may be translatable as a negative pronoun.

yükme   *wekome*   *etc.*

"not goat" "not deep"

See Adjectives for other suffixes that derive adjectives meaning "without…" from nouns.

Pronouns

Hkati has independent personal pronouns, with no gender (or sex-based) distinction. Hkati is also pro-drop, since the subject's person is already marked on the verb (see Conjugation).

	Subject	Object	Reflexive
1st Person (1)	bis	bisnë	bisjä
2nd Person (2)	an	annë	nanjä
3rd Person (3)	se	senë	sejä

Pronouns can be marked with cases, as in the case of the object pronouns above.

When a transitive verb's subject and object are both personal pronouns, a special "merged form" is used; thus, the following is ungramatical:

bis annë këlärrebam

```
bis an -në  këlär  -re  -bam
1 2-ACC see.TR -PST -1.SUBJ
```

And instead:

bisan këlärrebam

```
bis      -an       këlär -re  -bam
1.SUBJ-2.OBJ see.TR -PST -1.SUBJ
```

Below is the full chart, with the subject person on the left, and object[ix] person on the top.

	1.OBJ	2.OBJ	3.OBJ
1.SUBJ	bisjä	bisan	bisse
2.SUBJ	nanbis	nanjä	nasse
3.SUBJ	sebbis	sehan	sejä

Hkati has some gendered particles that are used as hails, and vocatives.[26]

	Masculine	Feminine	Epicene
Hail	annar	annïl	yan
Vocative	anan	anïn	anin

annar!   *annïl*   *yan!*

"hey (to men)!"   "hey (to women!)   "hey (to anyone)!"

anan haci...   *annïl wisölö...*   *yan narocïk...*

(no good translation to English!)

Anaphora

An anaphor is an expression, which relies on an antecedent, that refers thereto—they are important for making sentences shorter; in that sense, they are similar to pronouns.

Hkati rarely does anaphoric deletion, where an object is deleted from a sentence because it should be obvious, like finding something and saying "I found!" instead of "I found them!".

Furthermore, to use that example, "I found them", Hkati doesn't use *se* (in this situation, the object of "found"; thus, *senë*) to refer to that something; instead, a unique suffix is used, *-ki*; as an object this does make a verb transitive, the exception to the requirement of *-në* (see Transitivity).

> *herenë[27] sostabetrebam, sostisrebamki.*
> **here-në sostabet -re -bam, sostis -re -bam**
> *man -ACC look_for.TR-PST-1.SUBJ find.TR-PST-1.SUBJ*
> **-ki**
> *ANA.OBJ*
> "I was looking for my husband, I found him."

---

26 When you address someone, like "Paul, did you..."
27 A term for an important man in one's life, usually used by women to refer to husbands.

For nouns modified by only a number, *-ki* can be used, and the number alone.

> *Annë berïbï boleserebamki*
>
> "I gave you 100 (of them)."

-ki can also be used as the subject, referencing the subject or object of the previous clause. It replaces the person suffix, except in complex infinite phrases, where they do not.

> <u>*siltönë*</u> *büherewe barikabtirëm<u>kilir</u>*
>
> **sil -tö-në   bühe   -re -we barikabti -rëm**
>
> plate-PL-ACC drop.TR.3-PST -and broke.INTR -PST
>
> **-ki   -lir**
>
> -ANA.SUBJ-PL.SUBJ
>
> "They dropped the <u>plates</u>, and <u>they</u> broke."

Luckily, due to verbs being marked for person, personal anaphora vs. non-personal anaphora (in the sentence above, whether the second "they" is the first "they" or "the places") is nothing to worry about.

Demonstratives can also be anaphoric pronouns; see below. For the dummy pronoun *hät*, see Conjunctions.

Demonstratives

Demonstratives are pronouns which indicate and differentiate things in context, like "<u>this</u> house" or "<u>that</u> guy", and so on. They are postnominal, like adjectives. Hkati makes a proximal-distal distinction—where "proximal" demonstratives are nearby the speaker, and "distal" are far away.

	Proximal	Distal
Animate personal[28]	ha	hö
Animate non-personal	há	hák
Inanimate	hawám	höwöm

kin ha/hö	*yük há/hák*	*hur hawám/höwöm*
"this/that girl"	"this/that goat"	"this/that house"

---

28 People, as opposed to animals and other animate, non-people things.

Demonstratives on their own as arguments are more like pronouns, and can be understood as "this/that person/person".

> *hö bisnë këlärcïcïre*
>
> "That person glanced at me."

Demonstratives are used as anaphors for adjectives and verbs:

> *wawik licoletnë wárewe hönë wárebam(ta)*
>
> **wawik licolet -në wá   -re -we hö**
>
> Wawik angry.PRED-ACC COP.TR -PST-and that.I.DIST
>
> **-në wá   -re -bam   (-ta)**
>
> -ACC COP.TR-PST-1.SUBJ (-too)
>
> "Wawik was angry; so was I."

Here, *hö* is referencing *licoletnë*, which uses the animate-personal, and distal demonstrative since the subject of the sentence with that predicative adjective is a person, and the copula is in the past. Another way to say that sentence is: "Wawik was angry, that I was (too)." The "too" is optional, since it can be infered from context. For verbs, it is a bit more unintuitive.

> *wawik actanrëmwe ha bis hät*
>
> **wawik actan   -rëm -we ha   bis (hät)**
>
> Wawik run.INTR -PST -and that.I.PROX 1   (EXP)
>
> "Wawik ran, I did too."

The "EXP" or "expletive" is a dummy word, that, if the sentence were to continue, would have conjunctions attaches to it.

Demonstratives may have locative cases attached to them to serve as a word like "here" (*hátüs*), or "away from here" (*hawámwacën*).

Postpositions

Postpositions, like the locative cases, encode spatial, or motion information—but postpositions specifically, are independent words, unlike the cases. I will give a few examples to illustrate, they are not complex; but do require an approapriate or relevant case.

> *nöttötüser lülün   bistüs lülün antüs*

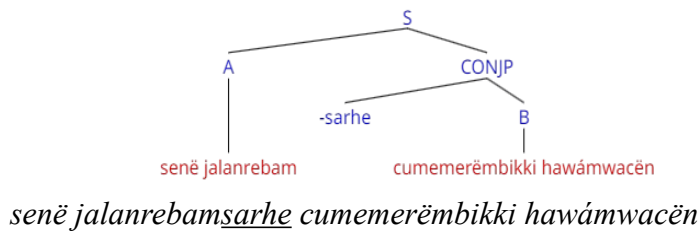"between rocks"   "between me and you"[29]

"With" is seperated by *comitative* and *instrumental*; the latter being the sense of "with someone" or "alongside", and the latter: "with something", or "via". These two words are *kak*, and *sik*. There is a third relator, *-inës*. See "63A Noun Phrase Conjunction" for the different uses.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are suffixes (in the case of verbs and particle) and independent words (in the case of other parts of speech) that connect words, phrases, and or clauses together. The words, phrases, or clauses, that are connected by the conjunction are called "conjuncts".

The preconjunct, and postconjuct, which are the conjunct before and after respectively, have the following relationship:

The postconjunct modifies the preconjunct—unless it is *-we* "and"—and thus the postconjunct is a dependant clause (also called a subclause), and cannot stand on its own:

senë jalanrebam<u>sarhe</u> cumemerëmbikki hawámwacën

"I called them because they walked away."

There is a "dummy" pronoun, *hät* (glossed as EXP[30]), which is used with anaphoric demonstratives (see Demonstratives), but, more narrowly, its purpose is as a vehicle for multi-clause conjunction— it connects an, multi-verb clause, which has an internal structure with multiple conjuncts therein; for example: "the tree fell and died while I lived"—there is a preconjunct, "the tree fell and died" and a postconjunct, "I lived", connected by "while", and the preconjunct

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29 Physically, literally, between our bodies.
30 Expletive.

has an internal structure, with two conjuncts, "the tree fell" and "(the tree) died"—*hät* is used to make "while" govern "the tree fell and died" as one preconjunct.

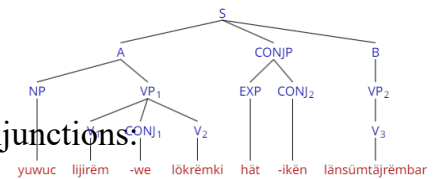> *yuwuc lijirëmwe lökrëmki hätikën länsümtäjrëmbar*
> "(the) Tree fell and died while I lived"

Adjectives are strung together, and do not have any cumulative conjunctions.

> *kun rïbmeksüs licöw*
> "Dry (and) hot day"

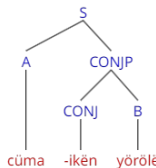Here is a incomplete list of the the most productive conjunctions:

-*sarhe*; "because, for" (see above for example).

-*ikën*; "while, during".

> *cümaikën yörölë*
> "(to) bathe while sing(ing)"

-*a*; "but" (adversative, contrasting a clause with another).

> *wábara wábarmïl*
> "I am, but I am not."

-*ta*; "too, also, including" (attached to the second verb, infinite, or finite)

-*lännän*; "after" (X Y after Z).

> *länsümtäjlännän muladirëmjitärbik*
> "They lived after being born."

-*we*; "and" (cumulative, verbs) (does not make a clause complex infinite, but seperates finite clauses, see Verbs)

> *cumemebamwe cumemebar*
> "I go and I go."

> *koküsarwe actantar*
> "I'm talking and you're running."

wa "and" (nouns)

> *bis wa an*
>
> "I and you."

he "or".

> *samarat he kin wátaräk?*
>
> "Are you a man or a woman?"
>
> *KËKËMAKÏR*

Interrogative

Hkati relies on intonantion, and interrogative words to ask most questions, since the interrogative suffix is very reduced, being just *-(ä)k*, which is sometimes not even pronounced, especially in faster speech.

> *meta hurtá cumemerëmk?*
>
> **meta   hur -tá   cumeme -rëm -k**
>
> Meta   home-ILL.II go.INTR-PST -INTERR
>
> "Did Meta[31] go home?"

This is a yes/no question, and they are usually answered by saying *awe* "yes" or *haiar* "no", and stating the answer (in this case, that "he went").

> *awe, (hurtá) cumemerëm* "Yes, he went (home)"

Using the same example; but with *acwá* "where",

> *meta cumemerëmk acwárá?*
>
> **meta cumeme -rëm -k   acwá -rá**
>
> Meta go.INTR-PST -INTERR where-ILL.I
>
> "(lit) Meta went where towards?"

Interrogative words go after the finite verb, and before any infinite verbs, if any; since they are not marked accusative, the sentence is still considered intransitive. *Acwá* can also be used as a term for "there", when answering a question using it (see Demonstratives for other forms of "there").

> *meta cumemerëmk acwárá?* "where did Meta go?"

---

31 Masculine given name.

     acwátüs "around/on/near there" **or** *acwá* "there"

Case endings can be used to change the specific meanings of interrogative words, and they often have to depending on the verb. The verb used previously, *cumeme* "go" usually is intransitive, because its object is locative. Some examples of other cases being used:

    se lüksák acwátüs?

    "(around) where are they standing?"

    se actan acwáwacën?

    "where are they running from?"

    se wák acwájer?

    "where is he?"/"what/which is he inside?"

The other interrogative words in Hkati are: *kam* "who, what person", which can be used as "what/which" for animate nouns. The singular is usually used here. These words alone don't need *-k* that is only for verbs.

  narocïk kam?   *yük kam*   *kam?*

  "what/which person?" "what/which goat?"   "who?"

Kunuie, which is the inanimate equivalent of *kam*.

    hur kunuie?   *maltek kunuie?*   *kunuie?*

    "what/which house?"   "which/what pamphlet?"   "what?"

Acwá has previously been discussed. *Hacan* means "when, at what time". Verbs with *hacan* will always involve either a time in the past, or time in the future, but this word's construction gets its own unique tense suffixes, that are the same regardless of finiteness and transitivity: *-re* for the past, and *-ter* for the future.

    senë koküjtertaräk hacan?

    se-në koküj -ter   -tar -äk   hacan

    2 -ACC tell.TR-FUT.INTERR-2.SUBJ-INTERR when

    "When will you tell them?"

Mele is "how, in what manner".

    ailëntäjrëmtaräk mele?

    ailëntäj   -rëm -tar   -äk   mele

```
mil_cow.INTR -PST -2.SUBJ -INTERR how
```
"How did you milk a cow?"

Imperative

The imperative, commanding, is done with a simple construction. An approapriate vocative particle, depending on the addresee or referent, (see Pronouns) must be used after the object, or where the object would be (after both if ditransitive, and so on); sometimes, the anaphoric object/subject suffix, *-ki* will be used instead of the object, if there is one (see Anaphora). Tense suffixes are not suffixed in the imperative. An intransitive example:

> *anin cilictarki*
> "(you) be ready!"

A transitive example:

> *bisnë anan oküjtar*
> "tell me" (lit. "me you-tell")

To add emphasis, the verb can be placed in the initial position, or an augmentative can be applied to the vocative particle.

> *oküjtar bisnë ananow*
> "Tell me!"

Copulas

There are two main copulas in Hkati: *cü*, and *wá*. *Cü* is equatative, and transitive:

> *cünoktäjäram*
> "I am myself."

> *yük bisatën cünokmïltar*
> "You are not my goat."

While, *wá* is for predicative adjectives, and intransitive "to be".

> *wábar*
> "I am."

kalünë wánokbam

"I am tall."

Numerals

Hkati is base ten. (1) *be*, (2) *ak*, (3) *biier*, (4) *ahke*, (5) *bis*, (6) *ma*, (7) *akki*, (8) *bor*, (9) *ja*, (10) *bïn*.

[Unfinished!]

Name System

Hkati names (*hëmlätö hkatilük*)[32] are made of four parts—(1) the given name, *sötönhëmlän*; (2) the parental names, *sümannähëmlän*; (3) the clan name, *jasränhëmläri*; and (4) the geographic name, *jejömhëmlän*.

The given name translates to "love name" and a person can have several, but usually they use the one given to them by their parents. Some names are roots—in exogamous cases, the name is from a different language (a *bohri*), like with the masculine given name *haci*, which comes from Crifuzn "Hadzi" and Yasãw "Hazi". Native given names are usually derived from words which the parents want their child to embody—with a selection of suffixes: *-cï*, *-licä*, *-üwkä*, and others, which have been lost to time. For example: *actacï* (from *actan* meaning "run", they want them to be fast or agile), *aillicäb* (from *ailën* "cow", they want them to be good with livestock, which is likely the livelihood of the family), and *bowewkä* (from *bowekar* "word", they want them to be good with words, smart, a good orator, or politically powerful, or successful).

The parental names are two, or one, name that is derived from a person's parents. Hkati couples, or polycules (as polyandry and polygyny are things in Hkati society), often have one name that they identify as—so for example, *haci* from the previous example has a mother and a father, who both are formally called *cahbul* or, together, *cahbultöw* (plural and augementative, to describe them as the heads of their line); and the whole family as *cahbulmën*. They are distinguished by using vocatives, or sometimes with

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32 Or, *mörilük*.

samaratlük/yotlük "masculine/fatherly" and *kinlük/yëwlük* "feminine/motherly" as an adjective to their parental name. *Sümannahëmlän* literally translated to "birth name", and you can think of it as the name which connects you to your parents, names connected **by birth**. The formal singular name of the family, here *cahbul*, is the parental name.

The clan names are like if you had your citizenship, or ethnicity, as part of your name, like someone named "John (given) Smith (parental) English (clan name) Brummagem[33] (geographic name). Clan names are derived from names of "clans" and factions in Hkati society and it's various polities over the centuries. They are formed with a compounded suffix of the tribal plural *-mën* and the ablative *-wacën*, resulting in *-mawacän*. *Sinkakkönmawacän* would mean "from *Sinkakkön*".

The geographic names are names describing the place where you were born, the features, town, or region, you were born by or in. It uses a cut version of the above suffix: *-wacan* with a version of the addesive (see Cases) *-tus*; thus, *-wacatus*. *Jabalwacatus* and *tabrawacatus* (both meaning "from (the) mountain", but the former with the Crifuzn word *żabal*, and the latter with the Hkati word *tabra*) is an example.

This naming system is seperate from nicknames and other appositional names, which are mostly derived from *-wacënkë* (see Noun Derivation).

So a full Hkati, for a man named Haci, born in nothern *jejomähkattöl*, to his parents in the *matjascïllar* family; he is half-Yasãw (biologically half-Stapal-half-Human) and gets the clan name of *yacáw*, which is blanket term for people of remote Yasãw heritage, would look like this:

> *Haci matjascïllar yacáwmawacän jejomähkattölwacatus.*
> "Haci Matjascïllar of the Yasãw from the Jejomähkattöl."

Generic Aspect

The generic aspect is not marked with any tenses.

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33 Term for Birmingham, England.

MALJENMAKÏR SIK BALLATÖ BOHRILÜK TOWA *WALS*

(Index with linguistic features according to WALS)

C. R. FOL

4/6/2024

Aclenle…

Chiritori

Table of Contents

Approapriate cross-referencing must be completed on the following sections:

Animacy:	30A, 31A, 32A
Number:	33A, 36A, 56A
Conjugation:	35A, 43A
Demonstratives:	41A, 42A
Anaphora:	42A, 61A,
Interrogative:	46A,
Dimunitive; Augmentative:	47A,
Cases:	49A, 62A
Relative Clauses:	60A
Generic Aspect:	62A
Pronouns:	62A
Conjunctions:	64A

Nominal Categories

30A: Number of Genders

Hkati has two "genders", I prefer "noun class", as "gender" evokes images of social gender, like a man and woman. The two classes are "animate" and "inanimate". See below.

31A   Sex-based and Non-sex-based Gender Systems

Hkati noun class is non-sex-based. It is based on animacy, see below.

32A   Systems of Gender Assignment

Nouns are assigned their classes lexically, and semantically. The two classes are assigned as follows:

1. Animate: people, organisms; other living things, objects that are usually or naturally in obvious motion, or things that come from other living things.

2. Inanimate: everything else, including dead organisms and people, unnatural or abiotic things that are not in obvious motion, and man-made structures.

There is a section in *Möri Hkatilük* about animacy, see Animacy.

33A   Coding of Nominal Plurality

With various suffixes, which serve various purposes, and can have different meanings with nouns depending on class. See Number.

34A   Occurrence of Nominal Plurality

All nouns, and always obligatory. For example, *juran* "foot"; *jurantö* "feet". See above.

35A   Plurality in Independent Personal Pronouns

Expressed by a plural suffix, before any case suffixes; similarly, personal suffixes have a plural suffix added to the verb. See Conjugation.

36A   The Associative Plural

The associative plural is a construction that forms the meaning "X and company" or "X and other people associated with X", where "X" is the noun being pluralized. Hkati uses the same general-purpose additive suffix *-tö* for the associative, with a truncated form of the tribal plural *-mën*; resulting in: *-tömë*. See Number.

> *metatömë*
> "Meta and others."

The associative plural can also be constructed without suffixes, in a couple of ways, like you might in English.

> *naromën metatën*
> "Meta's people."

37A—38A (Definiteness)

There is no definitess in Hkati, context determines whether *set* is "the" or "a" table.

39A—40A (Inclusivity in ind. Pronouns and verbs)

Hkati does not make any distinction between inclusive and exclusive pronouns, be they independent or verbal.

41A   Distance Contrasts in Demonstratives

Hkati has a two-way contrast in demonstratives, between that which is close to the speaker, or "proximal", "this" (*ha, há, hawám*) and that which is further away (from the addressee or speaker), or "distal", "that" (*hö, hák, höwöm*). See Demonstratives.

42A   Pronominal and Adnominal Demonstratives

Pronominal demonstratives are pronouns/anaphors, they refer to a previous part of an utterance or conversation; while adnominal demonstratives are like adjectives.

Hkati uses the same demonstratives for both purposes, but the pronominal ones can only stand in for adjectives and verb phrases (which is usually in the niche case of "X was Y, and Z was Y too")[34] —because, otherwise, *-ki* is used (see Anaphora)—while the adnominal ones function identically to adjectives.

Demonstratives have, along with proximal and distal forms, three classes—animate personal (for people); animate non-personal (for non-people animate nouns) and inanimate.

See Demonstratives for the paradigm.

43A   Third Person Pronouns and Demonstratives

Third person pronouns (*se*, independent, *-Ø*, finite and simple infinite subject; *-bik*, complex infinite; see Conjugation) and demonstratives (see above).

44A   Gender Distinctions in Independent Personal Pronouns

None.

45A   Politeness Distinctions in Pronouns

None.

46A   Indefinite Pronouns

There are a few indefinite prononuns in Hkati. Two are derived from interrogative words, one from a noun, and another is lexical. See Interrogative.

- *Narocïk*, "someone", dimunitive of *naro* "person".

- *Kamká*, "someone", from *kam* "who".

- *Këkë*, "something, thing" for animate nouns. May be used as "someone".

- *Kanaká*, "something" for inanimate nouns, potentially from *kunuie* "what thing".

---

34 For this reason, no example of the either will be given, but there I one in Demonstratives.

47A   Intensifiers and Reflexive Pronouns

Hkati expressed the reflexive voice with a suffix, *-täjär*, thus, it does not intensify using the reflexive like many languages do (think, "he himself wrote the later" as opposed to "he wrote the letter himself"). Noun phrases and verb phrases can be "intensified" with the augmentative suffixes, see Dimunitive; Augmentative.

Often these intensifications are untranslatable.

> *tiwribtirëmtah*
> "He himself ordered." (?)

48A   Person Marking on Adpositions

None.

49A   Number of Cases

There are seven recocgnized cases, detailed in this section: Cases. Also see "63A Noun Phrase Conjunction."

50A—51A (Case marking)

Cases are marked with suffixes and are symmetrical. See above.

52A   Comitatives and Instrumentals

The comitative ("with, alongside (someone)") and the instrumental ("with, via") are differentiated in Hkati. The former uses the *kak* particle, and the latter *sik*. The comitative can also use an "eigth" case, see "63A Noun Phrase Conjunction" for information.

53A   Ordinal Numerals

54A   Distributive Numerals

55A   Numeral Classifiers

56A   Conjunctions and Universal Quantifiers

Conjunctions and universal classifiers are formally different in Hkati. *-makïr* (see Number) can be used to form universal quantifiers, including those equivalent to "every", "all", and "each".

naromakïr	*këkëmakïr*	*yükmakïr*	*bilemakïr*
"everyone"	"everything"	"every/all goats"	"each body"

57A Position of Pronominal Possessive Affixes

Suffixes.

Nominal Syntax

58A Obligatory Possessive Inflection

No obligatorily possessed nouns.

58B Number of Possessive Nouns

Not applicable.

59A Possessive Classification

None.

60A Genitives, Adjectives and Relative Clauses

Moderate differentiation; genitive-marked words are considered attributive adjectives, and function identically thereto; whereas relative clauses have their own construction—see Relative Clauses [TBD].

61A Adjectives without Nouns

A sentence can have a missing noun, with a noun meant for it, "I want the <u>red one</u>" (instead of, say, "ball"), by using the object anaphoric suffix *-ki*, see Anaphora, and demonstratives can be used anaphorically in the same way. This holds true for numbers too. The adjective without a noun is not marked like an object, because of *-ki*.

> *bisnë ketek anin bolesebarki*
> "I want the short one."

62A Action Nominal Constructions

An "action nominal construction" is, to my knowledge, a construction, that turns a clause (usually finite) into an "action

nominal"—for example: "I go to the store", and "My going to the store." The latter can be used as a noun. Action nominals (ANs), in English, follow that general formula, where the subject possesses the nominalized verb (or gerund) and the rest is preserved (?). ANs can preserve a verbs information, like tense, apsect, number, etc., and, in Hkati, can be tenseless—as many are used genericly (see Generic Aspect) or are ambiguous (when intransitive). The matter of this section is how ANs are constructed in Hkati.

Hkati is **double-possessive**; so the arguments in the AN are all marked with the genitive (see Cases). First a finite intransitive example:

> *comëw cumemeler lijicï*
>
> "(The) army marches westward."

The subject *comëw* is marked with the gentive suffix *-atën*, and placed after the verb phrase. The finite verb is marked with the action nominal suffix: *-jossën*. Any adverbs after the finite verb have a particle *tën* post-posed.

> *cumemelerjossën lijicï tën comëwatën*
>
> **cumeme   -ler   -jossën lijicï tën comëw-atën**
>
> go.F.INTR-PL.SUBJ-AN   west   AN army -GEN
>
> "(The) army's westward march."

Now, a finite transitive example:

> *saba metanë muladire*
>
> "Saba birthed Meta."

Similarly to the intransitive ANC, the arguments become genitive and the subject is the last (most governing) genitive; the same suffix is used.

> *muladirejossën sabatën metatën*
>
> "Saba's Meta's birthing" or "Saba's birth of Meta."

Finally, a ditransitive example:

> *liialmënë annë bolesehatar*
>
> "I'm going to give you a fruit."

Subject pronouns are not independent (see Pronouns), they are embedded in the verb with personal suffixes; that suffix must have a shortened version of *-atën* inserted between it and the AN suffix, this being *-tën*.

> *bolesehatartënjossën liialmëtën antën*
>
> **bolese   -hat-ar   -tën-jossën liialmë-tën an-tën**
>
> give.DITR.F-FUT-1.SUBJ-GEN-AN   fruit -GEN 2 -GEN
>
> "My going-to-giving of fruit to you" (approximately).

63A   Noun Phrase Conjunction

Hkati is an "AND-language", meaning that "and" (cumulative) and "with" (comitative) are differentiated. See Postpositions (?).

> *wa meta kajwatá cumemehatarlar*
>
> "I and Meta are going to walk to the store."
>
> *kajwatá cumemehatar kak meta*
>
> "I'm going to walk to the store with Meta."

"And", *wa*, is used before *meta* as if it were *bis wa meta* "I and Meta", and the verb encodes the first person (*bis*) and the plural subjects. Whereas "with" (*kak*) is used before *meta* and forms an adverbial, *kak meta* "with Meta".

Without pronouns, "and" is used the same way, and "with" functions like "and", with the plural subject suffix, and a third relator, a suffix *-inës* (a technical comitative case).

> *haci wa meta kajwatá cumemehatarlar*
>
> "Haci and Meta are going to walk to the store."
>
> *haci kak metinës kajwatá cumemehatarlar*
>
> "Haci's going to walk to the store with Meta."

Sometimes, *wa* doesn't get used at all.

> *haci meta kajwatá cumemehatarlar*
>
> "Haci and Meta are going to walk to the store."

64A Nominal and Verbal Conjunction

Nominal and verbal conjunction are different; *wa* for noun phrases (see above for more detail), and *-we* (suffix) for verb phrases (see Conjunctions).

Notes

i   The dative in Hkati is not differentiated from the ditransitive, but non-dative DITR usually have an infinite verb.

ii   The Hkat people...

iii   "A term used in grammatical description to refer to a noun which denotes a group of entities, and which is formally differentiated from other nouns by a distinct pattern of number contrast (and, in some languages, morphologically)"

iv   Also an anaphoric suffix, see Anaphora.

v   A term for the Jorophosians, and to some extent the Ãwãrɛ̀.

vi   /aŋə ʐal.ɑn.re.bam.sar.xe juk.to bis.βaʃən aʃ.ten.rœm.bar/

vii   *senë jassusrejibam* "I was hit by them" and *hacinë metanë jassusreji* "Haci was hit by Meta".

viii   These are glossed as the approapriate tense, not ...-DITR-[tense]

ix   Here, the gloss says "OBJ" instead of "ACC"; accusative is the case which marks the object, but "OBJ" is unmarked yet objective.